

Marshal Foch and Gen. Pershing, if indeed they could hear it in the din.

Gen. Pershing as the introductions were going on paused long enough to say: "I am very glad to be able to be the first to greet and welcome Marshal Foch to American soil."

"Well then, too," said Marshal Foch, gravely nodding to the reporters, "that I am come to the land of the free to meet the brave."

As the Marshal reached the end of the line one of his French aides ran up and called his attention to a ten-year-old girl, dressed in the French colors and holding an enormous bouquet, who was standing back of the police barriers.

She was Louise Zietze of No. 592 Palisades Avenue, Weehawken, whose ten brothers lost their lives in the French Army. While her widowed mother cried, Gen. Foch walked to her. An aide took her inside the ropes and she shyly put the bouquet in his hands while he gravely thanked her in French.

After a brief pause for photographs, the whole party entered automobiles and in a renewed tumult of whistles and shouting and flag waving and confetti and tape showers, the procession started out to Broadway.

In the first automobile rode Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Jusserand and Col. A. H. Roberts, Chairman of the National Reception Committee of the American Legion. In the second were Gov. Miller with members of his own staff and that of the Marshal, Commissioner of Plant and Structures Whelan and more staff officers occupied the car which had been reserved for Mayor Hylan, who remained at the City Hall. Father P. P. Duffy, chaplain of the 165th, was present as representative of Archbishop Hayes, who was detained at the Cathedral by the ceremonies of consecration of Bishop Dunn.

The reception at the City Hall was a repetition of that at the Battery. The presentation of the Freedom of the City was made by Mayor Hylan in the Aldermanic Chamber in the presence of 600 especially invited guests.

Mayor Hylan said in part: "The City of New York joyously and heartily welcomes the democratic and determined master of military manoeuvre, Marshal Ferdinand Foch. We can never forget that France was our first ally in Revolutionary days, sending men and munitions to the American colonies struggling for their independence. The beloved French patriot who came to us in that hour of need was the Marquis de Lafayette."

"When the American Expeditionary Forces sailed across the sea to take their places by the side of the soldiers of France we were seeking to repay in a measure this early obligation."

"Let us beseech God that there may never be a recurrence of the horrors from which the nations of the world have emerged, and that France, America and all the peoples of the earth may achieve in the paths of peace still greater victories."

"The City of New York is indeed honored to extend the hand of welcome to the foremost strategist of Europe, whose splendid and superb organizing ability, intrepid courage and unswerving devotion to duty came not only to the defense of his native land in the hour of her extremity but proved a pathfinder for victory to the Allied cause."

"On behalf of an appreciative citizenship which has never begrudged honor for service, it is with the utmost pleasure that I confer on you the greatest honor in my power, the Freedom of the City of New York."

MAYOR GIVES FOCH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

The Mayor then handed to Marshal Foch the silver box containing the rolled scroll on which was engrossed the act of the Board of Aldermen conferring on him the freedom of the city. On the cover of the box was engraved:

"The Freedom of the City of New York is hereby tendered to Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, a brave and illustrious soldier of France who, standing side by side with the Allies, brought a new freedom to the whole world. Warm felicitations and greetings are extended to the Marshal of France who comes to us with renewed assurances of the high regard of the Republic of France, for the American People."

"Reciprocal sentiments of love, admiration and esteem are shared by all Americans for the brave people of the French Republic so ally represented in the person of the Marshal of France."

Leaving the City Hall, the police cavalry formed a hollow rectangle enclosing the thirty automobiles in which rode the Marshal and his aides and the welcoming committees. The police again and again had to charge against cheering and applauding crowds which tried to make foothold on the side of the automobile of the Marshal and touch his hand.

Gen. Connor, sitting immediately in front of the Marshal and Ambassador Jusserand, gave the orders which kept the car from being overwhelmed. The parade moved up Lafayette Street to Ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue and across through 34th Street to the Pennsylvania Station, where Marshal Foch boarded the special train which was to start for Washington immediately.

The military men who were on the boat which brought Marshal Foch over from Quarantine were full of stories illustrating his freedom from "side." All the way over he sat on a side seat, smoking a very black and ugly pipe. There was no suggestion of militarism about him except his uniform until the guns of Governor's Island boomed. Then he dropped his pipe, sprang to his feet

WORLD WAR'S GREATEST CHIEFTAIN HERE TO-DAY



Marshal Ferdinand Foch mounted on his favorite charger. Photo taken at the opening of the World War.



Foch in field uniform outside his chateau.



One of the very latest photographs of the Allied Commander-in-Chief taken in his private studio.



Latest photo of Foch at home—in informal uniform.

and stiffened to attention until the last echo died.

The buildings which form the precipice at the upper end of Battery Park early became moving, kaleidoscopic, stirring walls of faces and intermingled Stars and Stripes and Tricolors. The shrill, husky shouts of the French born, "Vive le Marechal Foch," were drowned in a mighty storm of indiscriminate American cheers at every rumor that the Allied leader was at Quarantine.

Sudden noise of any great proportions started demonstrations in the belief that Governor's Island had begun firing the welcoming salute to Marshal Foch.

PERSHING WINS RACE TO GET HERE FOR GREETING.

Gen. Pershing won his race to get from France to United States soil in time to extend a welcome hand to Marshal Foch. Capt. Cunningham of the United States liner George Washington and his sturdy band of 100 per cent. American stokers, all ex-service men, made the fires under her boilers so hot that she far outstripped the oil burning Paris. Both vessels were handicapped in the last reach of their journey by the heavy fog.

Besides the Correction and two municipal ferriesboats, carrying over 10,000 invited guests of the city, including representatives of the French societies, big yachts and privately chartered steamers were gathered at Quarantine with bands and bunting to show the Marshal how glad to see him were the people of the United States and her adopted sons and guests from France. Great placards, with letters three feet high, banded many of the vessels—"Welcome to Foch" and "Vive le Marechal de France."

MANY NOTABLES GO DOWN BAY TO EXTEND WELCOME.

On the Vigilant, as the advance guard of the welcoming committee, were M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, Alton T. Roberts, Chairman of the American Legion Committee on Distinguished Guests, who has charge of the tour of the United States which the Marshal is to make during the next eight weeks; William F. Deegan, State Commander of the Legion; Col. George W. Burleigh of Gov. Miller's Staff, Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Franklin D'Olier, Delancey Kountze and others of the American Legion.

For hours last night wireless operators tried to reach the Paris or the George Washington from shore and could not. The ships, as a telephone girl would say, were "busy." A hundred miles apart, they were carrying on an interchange which operators more than a hundred miles away could not break into, though they could "listen in."

Ferdinand Foch was in conversation with his friend, John J. Pershing. It was no diplomatic interchange of felicitations and compliments, the eavesdroppers confided to their friends, but a merry give and take of good fellowship and reminiscence, sometimes dropping into almost boyish nonsense. It was interrupted only when the ships called shore to give out word of their position.

Marshal Foch, the French Ambassador, and the rest of the Marshal's traveling party will lunch with President and Mrs. Harding to-morrow. They will leave for Kansas City Sunday morning to attend the American Legion Convention and participate in the dedication of the Knights of Col-

umbus memorial. Before returning to Washington, Nov. 11, for the ceremony of the burial of the Unknown American Soldier, Marshal Foch will go as far as Chicago, visiting Camp Custer and the Great Lakes Training Station, as well as attending receptions in Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.

He intends later to make an additional tour which will take him into the plains country and to the Pacific Coast. He will be in New York three days late in November to be the guest of the American Legion at a banquet and at a Hippodrome reception.

On his tour Marshal Foch will use the private car of former Brig. Gen. Atterbury, former American chief of railway traffic organization in France. Gen. Pershing will accompany him on much of his journey and certainly through its first stage, Gen. W. D. Connor has been assigned to him as a special aide by the War Department.

Those who amuse themselves by studying the workings of the official mind in arranging the flags on City Hall during the reception of foreign military visitors had fun to-day in watching the changes made to set forth in proper diplomatic form the National, State and city standards along the front row.

The order adopted to-day was: The United States flag, the State of New York flag, the City flag and the United States flag. Seven French flags appeared in the composition, decoration of the front of the building as have the Italian, British and Belgian flags heretofore.

The order used for the reception to the Italian General Diaz was the United States flag, the Italian flag and the city flag.

The order used for the British Admiral Beatty was the city flag, the United States flag, the State flag and the city flag. There was some criticism of the absence of the British Union Jack. The next visitor, Gen. Jacques of Belgium, however, got the same arrangement.

There is a tradition that an ancient ordinance forbids the display of any foreign flag on the roof of the City Hall. It is not anywhere so written.

The only ordinance is one which gives the Mayor, instead of the Borough President, the right to prescribe the decorations on the building.

Marshal Foch to Visit DeWitt Clinton High School.

Marshal Foch is to visit DeWitt Clinton High School in fulfillment of a promise made to Cosman D. Frank, head of the French department at the school. Mr. Frank was a Major in the French Army and also on the United States Armistice Commission. He met the Marshal at Versailles, and there exacted from him the promise to visit DeWitt if ever he visited this country. Mr. Frank is now attempting to have the school visit the marshal on Nov. 18. The Principal, faculty and students of the school have sent a wireless of welcome to Marshal Foch.

DRIVERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE TO-NIGHT

Special Meeting Called by International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Locals.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers, 12,000 in all, to-day received printed cards announcing a special joint meeting of Locals Nos. 807 and 282, to be held at Tammany Hall, No. 145 E. 14th Street, to-night at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking a strike vote. The card bore the signature of Michael Cashel, International Vice President, and admonished the recipients to bring their due books and added that they would be fined for non-attendance.

The Merchants Truckmen's Bureau, No. 15 Park Row, to-day announced that its Executive Committee had decided to revise its wage reduction demands from \$2 to \$3 weekly. The union men, however, have steadfastly refused to recognize the Bureau in any negotiations. The strike, if so voted to-night, will begin Nov. 1.

HYLAN APPLIES FOR PENSION WITH OTHER OFFICIALS

(Continued From First Page.)

ated. It will become stationary or gradually lessen. Mayor Hylan is about fifty-two years old. For many years he has been a constant officeholder. If he is re-elected and serves eight years as Mayor, adding this period to the years he served as Magistrate and County Judge at least fifteen years of city service to his credit and would be entitled at sixty years of age to a pension, which would be approximately fifteen-sevenths of the average of his salaries on the bench and in the City Hall. That would be in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year.

If Comptroller Craig is re-elected he will have served eight years before reaching the age of sixty. This would entitle him to only eight-sevenths. Aldermanic President La Guardia, who is a personal friend of Mayor Hylan, has served the city only two years, but he has hopes. If the Mayor is re-elected he will very likely appoint La Guardia to some four-year commission or to a magistracy.

San Francisco has adopted the New York City pension system by popular vote. The system was founded by a commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor. Joseph Haug, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, was a member of this commission and is given credit for its best features.

The Pension Act, under which the Mayor, District Attorney Swann and other city and county officials are prospective beneficiaries, was fathered by State Senator John J. Boylan. All employed by the city prior to Oct. 1 last, are automatically made members.

The Boylan Retirement Act was signed by Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan. It provides a death benefit of 50 per cent. of the salary of the insured and a disability benefit after ten years of service.

Employees who terminate their service with the city before sixty years of age, the minimum age of retirement, are allowed five years in which to return to city service either by election or appointment. If they are not back in that time, they are automatically dropped and their money is returned. If they return to city employment within five years, they may be restored to the pension benefits. The pensioners' favor, however.

Harold Turk Succeeds Brenner as District Leader.

Harold L. Turk, a Brooklyn attorney, was elected last night by the Kings County Republican County Committee, to succeed the late Jacob Brenner as leader of the Eighth Assembly District. Mr. Turk's position, elected to-day, bears the names of fifty-five members of the County Committee, which is a majority, with Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee to-day. Mr. Turk will assume the duties Nov. 15.

French Army to Abandon Horizon

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Horizon blue will be replaced by khaki as the color of the uniforms worn by French officers and soldiers under a decision reached by the Superior War Council yesterday. The uniforms of the French Army will in future be similar in color to those of the American Army.

WHEN YOU CATCH COLD
Take Father John's Medicine at once.—Advt.

SECRET CODE IS SENT TO UNIONS TO CALL OFF STRIKE

(Continued From First Page.)

Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad, to-day notified Ben W. Hooper, member of the public group of the Railroad Labor Board, that the road would pay time and a half for overtime dating back from Aug. 1, at which time it was eliminated, until the question is definitely decided by the board.

The decision to call off the strike was reached shortly before midnight and followed a stiff debate in which the firemen, led by W. S. Carter, held out to strike to the last. When the vote was put the ayes were declared to have it. Then a spokesman called for a division. On this but 27 out of the 330 present opposed the resolution.

"The majority carries the resolution," announced Stone and Lee in unison.

A motion to adjourn was made, but held up until Lee could make an announcement.

"I will call my office in Cleveland on the telephone at 8 in the morning," he said, "and instruct them to send out the messages cancelling and annulling the strike orders."

Stone made a similar announcement and the conferees adjourned, first announcing that another session would be held in the Masonic Temple this morning. The purpose of this was not stated, but is understood to be for preparing an explanation for the membership.

Stone left the meeting by a side door, thereby escaping the reporters. Lee, smiling grimly, declined to say anything.

"We found we were fighting somebody other than the fellow we thought we were," Sheppard explained. "We thought we were fighting the road. We learned we were fighting the Government. And we can't fight the Government. That's the whole story."

Carter declared: "Gentlemen, I want to be fair. I know that you have to work for a living just as I do, but I cannot talk. I can only tell you that the Labor Board will give out a statement in the morning that will tell everything."

"I am very gratified that the unions have taken this position," said Judge Ben W. Hooper of the Labor Board. "A general strike at this time would cost the country more than the Civil War and would put the country back a lot in its trip toward normalcy. The Labor Board will call a meeting in the morning, but it will be of a nature different from that which it would have to hold had the result not been favorable."

Howard Elliott of New York, Chairman of the Northern Pacific, was notified of the result at the Congress Hotel.

"The men have acted wisely and sensibly," he said. "It is the only solution of the problem. With two boards, the Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, at work, there should be no very great difficulties in settling the troubles of the railroads."

GOVERNMENT HAD WRITS READY TO HEAD OFF STRIKE

Prepared to Prevent Tie-Up and Also to Indict Rail Leaders.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Complete plans to avert the most serious handicaps of the threatened railroad strike, which was called off last night, had been made by the Government while the strike still appeared a certainty. District Attorney Clyne made known to-day.

Application for injunctions restraining the brotherhood chief from carrying out the strike, with orders necessary to conduct these proceedings, were in the hands of District Attorneys throughout the country, ready to be presented in Federal courts.

The applications were drafted by Attorney General Daugherty at a conference with five District Attorneys earlier in the week, and followed closely those drawn by Attorney General Richard Olney in 1894 for the injunction issued in July of that year restraining Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union from interfering with transportation of the United States mail, Mr. Clyne said.

The Government programme included two actions to prevent a tie-up in transportation and a third looking to the punishment of strike leaders through indictments for conspiracy against the public. These were to be presented to the court twenty-four hours before the time the strike was scheduled to begin.

UNIONS' DECISION CAUSES RELIEF AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Regarded as Victory for Principle on Which Labor Board Was Named.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—News that the walkout ordered by the railroad brotherhoods had been called off was received in Washington with undisguised relief. Reports had been hopeful, but officials whose departments would have been directly involved had completed plans to meet any emergency.

Attorney General Daugherty, in fact, had been in consultation with the Federal district attorneys in the districts where the situation was most acute and every preparation had been made. It was the intention to bring legal action as soon as the strike actually came. When told the strike had been called off, he expressed gratification, but refused to make any further comment. It was the feeling here that any extended comment should come from President Harding who is on his way from Atlanta and will arrive in Washington to-day.

Several of the Administration leaders have held the viewpoint from the start that there would be no strike, contending that the leaders of the workers knew that a walkout under the conditions and in defiance of the Labor Board would not have popular support and could not succeed.

The point was emphasized to-day that the Government did not regard the result as an overthrow of the labor leaders, but rather as a victory for the principle that a body, set up by the people for the peaceful settlement of such controversies was not impotent.

Texas Strikers Not Yet Notified, Are Still Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The code word calling off the railroad strike has not yet been despatched to the International and Great Northern trainmen who went out last Saturday. The calling off of their strike was deferred pending determination of their opportunity to return to work.

13 SCHOOL SITES ARE APPROVED BY ESTIMATE BOARD

Two Are for Portable Buildings—Majority Are in Bronx and Brooklyn.

The Board of Estimate to-day approved the following school sites from a list submitted by the Board of Education:

Northerly side of Avenue L, between Bedford Avenue and East 26th Street, Brooklyn; southeastern side of East New York Avenue, between East 56th Street and Rockaway Parkway (East 97th Street), Brooklyn; southeastern side of 18th Avenue, between 47th and 48th Streets, Brooklyn; premises bounded on the north by East 171st Street, on the east by Wythe Place, on the south by East 170th Street, and on the west by Walton Avenue, Bronx; Georgia and Sheffield Avenues, between Riverdale and New Lots Avenues, Brooklyn; lands and premises on Boston Road and Franklin Avenue, south of East 169th Street, Bronx; lands and premises on 41st, 42d and Lake Streets, adjoining the premises of Public School No. 18, Corona, Queens; northern side of Arrandale Avenue, between 25th and 26th Streets, Flushing Heights, Queens; southern side of Polk Avenue, between 20th and 21st Streets, Elmhurst, Queens.

West 163th Street, between Nelson and Woodcrest Avenues, Bronx; Leonard Avenue, between Clinton B. Place and Wardwell Avenues, Richmond; Mott Avenue, Park Place (Beach 25th Street) and Westbourne Avenue, Baywater, L. I.; Surf (Beach 34th Street) and Grandview Avenues (Beach 35th Street) south of Edgemere Avenue, Edgemere, Queens.

The last two are for portable school houses.

MISS RAPPE WAS ILL. ASSERTS WITNESSES

Doctor and Nurses Say Chronic Ailment May Have Killed Girl in Arbutuck Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Virginia Rappe, movie actress, for whose death Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle is held, suffered from a chronic ailment which might have resulted in her death, a doctor and two nurses swore in the District Attorney's office to-day.

The witnesses, Mrs. Josephine Roth, Miss Virginia Warren and Dr. Maurice Rosenberg, gave their testimony to Frank Pesko, Assistant State Attorney. Formal depositions will be taken late to-day, when Arbuckle's attorneys arrive from San Francisco.

Mrs. Roth said she had been against her in case she testified for Arbuckle made her decide to testify.

Giltlow and Wintzsky Lose.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day denied the appeal of Benjamin Giltlow and Harry Wintzsky, convicted in Sing Sing Prison, to have their names appear on the election ballot in New York City as candidates for the offices of Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen. Both are serving terms in Sing Sing following their conviction for criminal Anarchy. Giltlow, a former Socialist member of the Assembly.

MAIL TRUCK BANDITS' CAPTURE EXPECTED WITHIN TWO DAYS

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armed motorcycle escorts be provided, at the discretion of the postal authorities.

There were 400 revolvers and shotguns available for the Post Office Department here that could have been obtained on requisition, but they were left in the General Post Office at 322 Street and Eighth Avenue up to last Wednesday. But there was not one on hand when Postmaster General Hays arrived yesterday. Postmaster Morgan said that in future all vehicles transferring valuable mails would be guarded by armed convoys. Motorcycles have been ordered for the purpose.

One plan under discussion is to have the trucks locked at the post office from which they leave and not giving the keys to the chauffeurs, making it impossible to unlock them until they reach their destination. Objection to this is that if a truck caught fire the chauffeur could not save the mail.

Mail trucks leave the old Post Office Building every half hour. Any one not intimately acquainted with the inner workings of the service would be unable to determine which truck contains ordinary mail and which the registry. All registry mail is first placed in a pouch with a special time lock that records each time it is unlocked. This pouch is placed in an ordinary mail pouch and locked.

It was learned that 1,000 men employed by the local Post Office are not civil service appointees. Many, it is said, were picked off the streets. The wartime labor scarcity, it is declared, was responsible for what was termed by one high official as "chance picking."

"We had to take what we could get," he said. "We had no time to investigate. We could not pick our men for certain classes of labor. We could not tie up the transmission of mail. The public would not stand for it. As a consequence we naturally picked up some—yes, I might term them so—Criminals. And I have no doubt they are still in the postal service."

Though no one in authority would discuss it, the inspectors are making a new inquiry into the activities of the John W. Worthington Nation-wide organization for distributing stolen securities, which was also connected with the Dearborn Station postal robbery in Chicago last spring. The \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the robbers will not be increased, according to the postal officials.



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Trade Mark. Advt. on Page 16

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